

هذا من ليل

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Desert, Jordan Valley. Includes text: 'It will be relatively cool with northwesterly moderate winds and cloudy skies...' and 'Yesterday's maximum temperatures: Amman 24, Aqaba 31.'

Volume 6, Number 1781

AMMAN, TUESDAY OCTOBER 13, 1981 - DUL HIJJA 15, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Hussein sends cable to Carlos Spanish Day

AMMAN, Oct. 12 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable to King Juan Carlos of Spain congratulating him on his own behalf and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government on Spain's National Day.

Iran expected to arrive today

AMMAN, Oct. 12 (J.T.) - U.S. President Richard Nixon is expected here Tuesday for an unscheduled 24-hour private visit, the Royal Palace confirmed Monday. Palace sources gave no other details, but U.S. embassy officials said Mr. Nixon would spend a number of his "old days in Jordan."

Meat prices go up in Jordan

AMMAN, Oct. 12 (Petra) - Minister of Supply Ibrahim Jiyab has issued a defence order raising the prices of imported mutton by the minimum JD 1,200 to 1,320 per kilogram for the consumers, and the prices of imported beef to JD 1,340 to JD 1,460. The defence order also fixed the price of the sale of each kilo of mutton imported by the Ministry at JD 73 for the consumers and farmers throughout the country.

A hopeful 'no-war' pact with India

AMMABAD, Oct. 12 (A.P.) - President Zia ul-Haq said he hoped New Delhi would respond to his government's overtures for a war pact between the two countries. Gen. Zia said he had received no reply from India on proposals, but added, "We think there will be a positive response."

Pakistan concerned over Al Zulfikar

AMMABAD, Oct. 12 (R) - Senior Pakistani general was quoted as saying that reports were being spread in Afghanistan for an inside job in the country. Lt. Fazole Haq, governor of Punjab's North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) bordering Afghanistan, said in an interview published by the Urdu-language journal Qanun that Pakistan was "fully aware" of the situation, and that the situation was "not to be taken lightly."

UNRWA cuts spell danger, Rydbeck tells G. Assembly

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 12 (R) - United Nations aid for 1.8 million Palestinian refugees is jeopardized by lack of funds, and its collapse would be disastrous for Middle East peace, the official in charge said today. Reporting on the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) set up 32 years ago to assist displaced Palestinians, Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck said it is more than \$44.8 million in deficit.

King to open medical conference

AMMAN, Oct. 12 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein will open Tuesday morning, at the Palace of Culture at the Hussein Youth City, the 19th conference of the Arab Medical Union. His Majesty will make a speech on the occasion. Jordanian Health Minister Dr. Zuhair Malhas, the chairman of the seventh session of the conference, Dr. Hassan Al Gharbi, the president of the Jordanian Medical Association and the chairman of the current session of the conference, Dr. Nabih Mu'annar, the chairman of the preparatory and executive committee and deputy chairman of the conference, Dr. Fuad Al Kilani, and the secretary general of the Arab Medical Union, Dr. Sadeq Alhassan will address the opening session of the conference.

Arafat begins Japanese visit

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (Agencies) - Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat began his first visit to Japan today with a security guard befitting a head of state. During his three-day official visit to Japan Mr. Arafat is to meet Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Fumio Sonoda to discuss how to bring peace to the Middle East.

Iran continues executions, rejects war mediation try

BEIRUT, Oct. 12 (A.P.) - Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's fundamentalist regime sentenced more leftist opponents to death before firing squads over the weekend and rejected new peace proposals by Islamic nations to end the year-long Iran-Iraq war. Iran's state-run media reported today.

Cairo orders shoot on sight

CAIRO, Oct. 12 (R) - Egypt's Interior ministry today warned that agitators provoking civil disorder would be shot on sight under emergency regulations declared after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat a week ago. The warning was in a statement by the interior ministry on Thursday's gunbattle between Muslim fundamentalists and police in the southern town of Asyut.

Mossad behind PLO man's death?

ROME, Oct. 12 (Agencies) - The body of a senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) killed in a bomb explosion at a Rome hotel three days ago was flown back to Beirut today. The PLO says Majed Abu Sharar was assassinated by Mossad, the notorious Israeli secret service, and has dismissed the claim of a renegade Palestinian group called Assifa (The Storm) of responsibility for his death. An autopsy report prepared today said Mr. Abu Sharar was killed and was not blown up while handling a bomb.

'Hands off Egypt,' Moscow reacts to American moves in Middle East

CAIRO, Oct. 12 (Agencies) - The United States and the Soviet Union were drawn into a sharp conflict over the Middle East today, following the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Washington set off alarm bells in Moscow when it moved quickly to protect its ties with Egypt under the leadership of Vice-President Hsnri Mubarak. Mr. Sadat's nominated successor.

U.S. promises

A report today in the Mayo weekly newspaper, organ of the ruling National Democratic Party, said the assurance of accelerated arms shipments was given to Egyptian Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who was part of the official U.S. delegation attending Mr. Sadat's funeral.

Haig contradicts Ford, Carter over PLO talks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (R) - The United States will adhere to its policy against negotiating with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) until the PLO recognises Israel, Secretary of State Alexander Haig said today. He made that statement upon returning from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's funeral in response to a question about remarks by former U.S. presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter that America must eventually talk to the PLO to solidify any Middle East peace.

Cairo sacks 18 officers for 'fanatic tendencies'

CAIRO, Oct. 12 (Agencies) - Eighteen Egyptian army officers have been dismissed for religious extremism since the assassination of President Anwar Sadat, a government statement said today. It said they had been sacked and put in civilian jobs because of their "fanatic religious tendencies."

EEC ponders over Sadat's death

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12 (R) - European Common Market foreign ministers, many of them just back from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's funeral in Cairo, meet in London tomorrow to discuss where his death leaves the search for peace in the Middle East. The ministers, gathering for regular foreign policy talks, will also review tactics for the resumption of the European Security Conference in Madrid and meet the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN states - Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

SHEPHERD HOTEL New phone numbers 39197-43901 plus A direct international line

NATIONAL

Anglo-Japanese consortium wins cable factory contract

LONDON, Oct. 12 (LPS): A consultancy contract relating to a proposed cable-manufacturing factory in Jordan has been awarded to an Anglo-Japanese consortium. The cables would be for the expansion of Jordan's electric power and telecommunications networks and also for export to neighbouring countries.

Sponsored by the Jordan Pension Fund, the contract will be carried out in four phases, the first being a feasibility study starting next week and expected to last about six months. If this indicates that the project is viable, it will be followed by detailed design of the factory, supervision of construction, commissioning, and technical management and training.

The consortium comprises a British management consultancy firm, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, Hitachi Cable Ltd of Tokyo, and W.F. Johnson and Partners, British architects and engineers. Its contract is valued at over 1 million in professional fees.

Announcing the contract in London with their partners, Peat, Marwick and Mitchell said: "Jordan, particularly His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, is deeply interested in the transfer of technology and we are very happy to be taking part in an assignment which is so in line with the country's aspirations."

Peat, Marwick and Mitchell will lead the consultancy team for the feasibility phase, which includes a market study to analyse demand and supply in Jordan and ten other Middle East countries - Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Oman, Yemmo Arab Republic, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

During the last 15 years, Peat Marwick and Mitchell has carried out assignments for the Jordan Electricity Authority, Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, and the Municipality of Amman.

W.F. Johnson and Partners have been working in Jordan since 1975 on social welfare projects for the Queeo Alia Fund throughout the Kingdom.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Mufti reports on London visit

AMMAN, Oct. 12 (Petra) — Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti today met with the ministry employees and acquainted them with the results of her recent visit to Britain and her impressions on the services rendered to the disabled, rural development, and small handicrafts. She affirmed the significance of developing work performance in the field of social service and benefiting from the expertise of the developed countries in this field. Mrs. Mufti visited Britain early this month at the invitation of the British government. She met with officials in charge of social services and got acquainted with the organisational relationship between the central and local governments on the one hand and the voluntary services organisations on the other.

French tourist brochure

AMMAN, Oct. 12 (Petra) — A brochure promoting tourism to Jordan will be distributed before the end of the year in France and Belgium, according to Tourism Director Geocar Michael Hamarneh. He said the brochure, to be produced by a tourist distribution agency, will contain suggested tours lasting from one to two weeks that cover the country's major touristic and historical sites. The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities will also launch a promotion campaign in the United States at the beginning of next year. Mr. Hamarneh said the campaign will highlight Jordan's archaeological

and historic sites, as well as the recreational facilities available in the country. Concentration will be on deep sea and scuba diving in the Red Sea port of Aqaba, he said, adding that there are at least 1.5 million diving enthusiasts in the U.S.

Vienna conference on disabled

AMMAN, Oct. 12 (Petra) — The president of the Executive Council of the General Union of Voluntary Services, Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib left Amman today to participate in an international conference on care for the disabled in the developing countries which will begin in Vienna next Tuesday. Dr. Khatib said the conference will discuss precautionary measures against disability and define the best ways of cooperation between the developing and developed countries in the field of advancing the methods of rehabilitation and training of the disabled.

Greek trade team due here

AMMAN, Oct. 12 (Petra) — A Greek industrial and trade delegation will arrive in Amman on Nov. 6 for a week-long visit to Jordan. During the visit, the delegation will have talks with officials at the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, the Amman Chamber of Industry and several industrial and commercial establishments with the aim of strengthening trade and commercial relations between the industrial and commercial establishments of the two countries.

Arab medical conference to tackle health problems

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Oct. 12 — The 19th Arab Medical Conference held here Tuesday is not just another gathering where long scientific lectures are delivered, but is a genuine attempt on part of its organisers at finding solutions to health problems in the Arab World.

About 1,000 medical experts and physicians from twelve Arab countries are taking part in the three-day conference, to be held at the University of Jordan. Twenty internationally-known figures in the medical sciences are participating as well.

"The importance of the conference, however, does not stem from the great number of participants, but from its programmes," Dr. Nabih Muammur, president of the Jordanian Medical Association, told the Jordan Times.

Around 130 medical research papers will be presented during the conference. They deal with health problems in the Arab World. "Cardiovascular problems and road accidents will be two of the main topics of discussions during the conference," Dr. Muammur said.

For the past few weeks the eleven-member Executive Committee, organising the conference, has been busy preparing the programme, and trying to fill gaps with some entertainment aimed at acquainting the guests with various aspects of Jordan's culture and touristic attractions.

This is the third time that the Arab Medical Conference is held

in Jordan. It has been originally scheduled for last year, but due to the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war, "things had to be postponed," said Dr. Fouad Keilani, the chairman of the conference's Executive Committee.

On the agenda are some issues that interest medical professionals throughout the Arab World. As Dr. Keilani said: "It is high time that an Arab degree of specialisation is accepted in the Arab World, equivalent to other international degrees."

The Arab Medical Union has long been trying to initiate a specialist body, comprised of top Arab medical experts, to supervise medical examinations and to offer a degree in specialisation. "Although this idea is still in its infant stages, we have great hopes that it will become a uniform application in the Arab World," Dr. Keilani said.

"Why should we always underestimate our own abilities, and depend on foreign degrees?" he asked.

This issue will have top priority on the agenda, and the organisers hope that an Arab specialist body will be formed to equate the standard of practice at general and specialist levels with other well-known standards.

Another important issue will be the unification of all Arabic medical terminologies used in the Arab World and consequently the arabisation of medical science, in the sense that the language of instruction of medical sciences at the various Arab universities becomes Arabic, rather than a potpourri of languages.

"The situation in our medical schools is chaotic, because each university uses a different lan-

guage for instruction. We use our own Arabic, since it is flexible and high level," Dr. Keilani said.

The Arab Medical Union actually started to translate medical terminologies into Arabic, but a new dictionary for medical terminology is to be published soon.

Dr. Keilani added that "major headache" before the conference was the haphazard distribution of Arab physicians in the Arab World. During the past 15 years, there has been a noticeable brain drain of medical experts from the Arab World. "The fact that many Arab countries prefer to employ foreign medical experts, rather than their own Arabs," Dr. Keilani said.

The union, long aware of the problem will try to adopt certain recommendations concerning the problem so that medical knowledge and expertise would be distributed in a logical, as well as integrated, manner in the Arab World.

The union will also emphasise the importance of medical and scientific research in the Arab World, "because research is the mainstay of all medical development in any part of the world," Dr. Keilani said.

However, the deficiency in the union's budget has been one of the major bottlenecks facing its programmes. "We hope that we will secure more funds for short and long-term projects because after all, health is one of the most important issues in the Arab World at the moment," Dr. Keilani said.

Two exhibitions will be held during the conference. One will display medical tools used during the Islamic Age, and the other will exhibit modern medicines and medical instruments.

The Arab Medical Union established in 1961, includes Arab countries as Yemen, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait, Bahrain, North Yemen, South Yemen, Sudan, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Egypt. Egypt's membership was suspended after it signed the Camp David treaty with Israel.

The union holds annual meetings and conferences during which medical problems are discussed.

Trade meeting with Dutch exporters

For some time, it has been recognised that it would be useful to bring together interested parties in the food and agricultural sectors from Jordan and The Netherlands.

To this purpose, a Trade Contact Meeting will be organised in Amman in October, 1981. In this business-get-together Dutch and Jordanian businessmen will have the opportunity to meet each other and to explore the possibilities of establishing trade contacts or, in some cases, to strengthen the existing business relations.

As this meeting may be of interest to you, we are inviting you herewith to participate.

Venue of the trade meeting: Hotel Jordan Intercontinental, Amman

Time of trade meeting: Oct. 19, from 9:30 p.m.

In order to prepare for a successful gathering, we will be pleased to hear from you whether you are interested to participate in this trade contact meeting.

Please contact Amman Chamber of Commerce, Tel: 66151-5

MY DEAR LADY....
For a perfect weight, for your gracefulness and beauty, visit the Sauna and Health Club at the
JERUSALEM INTERNATIONAL HOTEL MELIA.
where you will have, at your disposal, the most up-to-date methods and devices to give that perfect weight.



فندق القدس الدولية - ملبيا
Hotel Jerusalem International Melia
Tel. 65121-4, 65094 University Road Amman, Jordan

WHAT'S GOING ON

Film
* Goethe Institute presents "Flammende Herzen," at 8 p.m. Subtitled in English.

Choir singing
* At the Y.W.C.A. Jabal Amman, at 7:30 p.m. For information, call 41793, 41119.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

19:30 Music
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show
22:00 Close down

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:40 Cartoons
6:00 Children's Programme
6:20 Children's Programme
6:45 Cartoons
7:10 Local Programme
7:25 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Local Programme
10:15 Bestseller:
A town like Alice
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: Beason
9:10 Documentary:
Rich World, Poor World
10:15 Bestseller:
A town like Alice

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
15:00 Special Feature
16:00 Concert Hour
16:03 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Over a Cup of Tea
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Top Twenty
18:30 Twenty
19:00 News Desk

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Deadline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

ARRIVALS

7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10:00 Doha
10:10 Beirut
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:40 Cairo (EA)
15:30 Kuwait (KU)
16:15 Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
16:30 Cairo
17:15 New York, Amsterdam
17:25 London (EA)
17:30 Paris
17:35 Brussels, Geneva
17:45 Frankfurt
17:55 Cairo
18:00 London
18:30 Rome
19:10 Cairo (EA)
19:55 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
20:35 Frankfurt (Lufthansa)
21:00 Damascus
23:40 Cairo (EA)
23:55 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

5:30 Beirut
6:27 Paris (AF)
7:00 Agaba
8:55 Beirut (MEA)
9:25 Rome
10:10 Athens, Copenhagen
11:50 Cairo
12:00 Riyadh (SV)
12:05 Cairo (EA)
13:40 Cairo
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:45 Damascus
19:00 Kuwait
19:20 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo
20:30 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
21:30 Bangkok
21:30 Abu Dhabi

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Ali A'ad 519197/3463
Isam Al Hawamdeh 33029/62295
Zarga:
Babani Deeo Al Kashef (Al Hussein Quarter)
Irbid:
Hani Qarman (-)
PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Al Arabiyah Al Kubrah - 23141
Umar - 42737
Al Ashrafyah - 77951
Al Azim (-)
Zarga:
Al Amani (-)
Al Sa'adah (-)
Irbid:
Al Wabdhah - 2049
TAXIS:
Firas - 23427
Al-Urdon - 23050
Basman - 56736
Mihyar - 44574
Al-Sabah - 76748

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:15
Sunrise 5:38
Dhuhr 11:23

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also, mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 23316

'Asr	2:40
Maghreb	5:07
'Isha	6:32
Iraqi dinar	705/7133
Kuwaiti dinar	1181/1185
Egyptian pound	368.3/373.3
Qatari riyal	90.6/91.2
UAE dirham	90.3/90.0
Omani rial	956.6/961
U.S. dollar	228/230
U.K. sterling	626.2/630
SW. German mark	151.3/152.2
Swiss franc	180.3/181.4
Italian lire	28.3/28.5
(for every 100)	60.3/60.7
French franc	60.3/60.7
Dutch guilder	136.7/137.5
Swedish crown	60.9/61.5
Belgium franc	89.8/90.0
Japanese yen	144.7/145.1
(for every 100)	

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

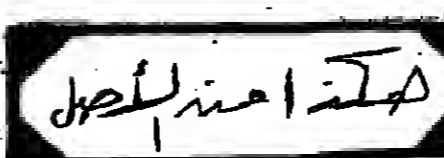
Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 3638-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 3711-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92285/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

Firstaid, fire, police
Fire headquarters
Cablegram or telegram

Telephone:
Information
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls
Overseas radio and satellite calls
Telephone maintenance and repair service

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	170	120	Dates	180
Eggplant	200	140	Sweet Pepper	150
Potatoes (imported)	140	100	Bananas	200
Marrow (small)	120	80	Apples (Green)	230
Marrow (large)	200	150	Apples (Red)	230
Cucumber (small)	70	50	Apples (Golden)	200
Cucumber (large)	140	100	Apples (Stained)	200
Peas	350	300	Melons	160
Okra (Green)	330	280	Water Melons	100
Muloukhiyah	120	80	Fennel (Red)	530
Hot Green Pepper	200	150	Lemons	160
Cabbage	200	150	Oranges	230
Onions (dry)	140	100	Orapes	230
Garlic	110	80	Figs	250
Pumpkins	880	750	Cauliflowers	200
Guaava	130	80	Tangerine	180
	200	140,		



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Gallys: beauty and the East



Marie Lise Doumit expresses her love of natural beauty, elegance and the Arab Orient

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN - The Alia Art Gallery has some good news in store for art lovers in Jordan. Next February, the gallery will put on an exhibition of the works of the French painter and ceramist Mrs. Marie Lise Doumit, better known under her artistic name, Gallys.

The French artist told the Jordan Times during a recent visit to Amman that most of her works will be shown during the exhibition, which will illustrate her general interest in and preoccupation with the influence of oriental art on that of Europe.

Gallys' works have been shown at 11 previous exhibitions, both in France and abroad. Her first exhibition of paintings took place at Le Monde Gallery in New York in 1968. In 1978, the paintings that she exhibited at the Salon des Artistes Francais exhibition at the Nention Grand Palais won a prize. Besides her participation in several Paris exhibitions since 1969, her paintings went on exhibition in La Paz in 1974, and several of them were sold at an auction in Barcelona in 1980. Her most recent exhibition was at the Galerie Ratie in Paris in 1981.

Gallys comes from an artistic family. Her father, Francois Gall, is also a painter - "the last of the post-impressionists", as she called him. Her brother, who is the principal of a school in Barcelona, is

also a painter during his free time, and so is her sister.

Her mother is a poet. "We have a very full life," she said.

In 1972, Marie Lise Doumit graduated from the Sorbonne University, where she studied the history of art, contemporary literature and Spanish. There she completed the first part of a thesis on the influence of the Middle East and North Africa on art and literature in southern France during the Middle Ages.

Her father taught her most of what she knows about painting while she was still a child, she said. She began painting in the early days of her childhood under her father's direction and influence, and her earliest professional paintings date back to 1965. In 1966, she also began painting ceramics an artistic activity in which she indulges even more than in painting on canvas at present.

"Gallys' interest in ceramics had a touching family motive behind it. She wanted to present her mother with a unique personal gift for Christmas that year. Having a

family of painters around her, Madame Gall was already inundated with paintings, so her daughter felt that painted ceramics would make an original and refreshing gift. She studied ceramics at the Atelier Terre et Feu under the artist Roger Vigeaut, and has been painting ceramics ever since.

Marie Lise was also a successful career woman before devoting herself fully to her art. In 1976, she worked as the public relations officer for the French secretary of state for industry. When he became secretary of state for commerce and artisans in 1978, she continued to be his assistant for public relations. He then became a deputy at the French national assembly, where she joined him as his assistant, keeping the post until a new national assembly was voted in under President Francois Mitterrand.

Since parliament only sits for six months every year, Gallys had ample time for her art during the other half of the year and on weekends and holidays. At present, however, she is devoting herself in full to her artistic career, which she feels has become all-consuming.

Oriental preoccupation

Gallys has done about 120 paintings since 1966, in addition to hundreds of ceramic designs, all of them in a figurative style.

The strongest single influence on Gallys' art is her preoccupation with oriental art, its influence on European art and techniques of merging both forms of art into a single form.

The artist said that ever since she was a child she had been intrigued and attracted by Islamic art, and used to read anything she could get her hands on concerning Muslim art. Her "infatuation" with the Orient was first awakened by an exhibition in Paris of ancient Egyptian art, where she was exposed as a very young child to objects dating back to the time of the Pharaohs. "I was so attracted by the secret of the colours and their symbolism that the first symbol I ever used was inspired by Egyptian art," Mrs. Doumit said.

As her artistic sensibility began

to mature, Gallys began to view Egyptian art as the accomplishment of a perfect aestheticism which incorporates "everything: philosophy, beauty and the symbolism of life itself." Saying she detested "the shocking, ugly things of life," the artist expressed special attraction for the "aesthetic beauty inherent in Egyptian art."

Gallys said that she had always been infatuated with the Arab countries which seem to have represented a romantic enigma to her vivid artistic imagination. They were "a puzzle which I was seeking to know fully," she said. Her interest in the Arab countries and the East in general had its fulfilment when she married an Arab man - a Lebanese businessman.

She first came to Jordan with her husband two years ago because she wanted to have a first-hand experience of the Arab environment with which to enrich her art. The Doumits were hosted by the Bisharat family, and Jor-

French artist Gallys has an infatuation with the Orient -- first awakened by an exhibition of Egyptian art.

danian artist Suhall Bisharat arranged for her to visit Jerash, Petra and the desert, where she made contact with the bedouins and stayed with them for a week.

During her first visit to Jordan, Gallys did many sketches of the southern desert, the bedouins and other features of the versatile Jordanian landscape. On her return to Paris, many of these sketches were subsequently developed into paintings, while others remained interesting works in pen-and-ink.

Gallys' artistic style has been shaped through several phases. She first began painting in her father's post-impressionist style, which she followed strictly until 1970. Her student career then demanded that she travel to Switzerland and South America between 1972 and 1976, and folk art influences began to be reflected in her work. The Indian influence of South America figures prominently in her work of that period.

Beauty and nature

When she returned to Paris in 1976, she developed a totally new style in the mid-1920s tradition of the French painter Galle, which centres on "the association of

woman with all that is beautiful, fresh and natural." The paintings of Gallys' ceramics often depict women in association with dragonflies, butterflies, flowers and shells. The mythological symbol of Venus being born in a shell also figures in her art.

Her predilection for beauty led her to concentrate on depicting beauty in women, and her ceramic designs often show a beautiful woman undergoing a metamorphosis into a butterfly or a dragonfly or vice versa - in Gallys' words, "One beautiful thing metamorphosing into another beautiful thing."

Gallys shuns ugliness in art, because "there is enough ugliness in life around us."

"When I encounter something mentally or physically ugly, I react violently," she avowed. Parallel with her adoption of the tradition of Galle, Gallys painted scenes and designs reflecting her interest in the Orient. Her ceramics painted during that period had an "Arab, folkloric" touch and depicted people, mostly women, dressed in Arab clothes against a background of oriental scenery or a desert landscape.

Gallys has now arrived at a stage where she is trying to "synthesise" a new style for herself, combining her tendency to paint in Galle's traditions of women among beautiful, natural objects with her leaning towards orientalism. Her most recent ceramics show women associated with butterflies, shells and flowers in a typically oriental ambience. Sometimes, the merging of her two tendencies takes on subtler tones, with her women dressed in oriental robes and jewels or having oriental features. Often parts of her ceramic paintings convey the impression of a mosaic design thus adding another touch of eastern flavour to her works.

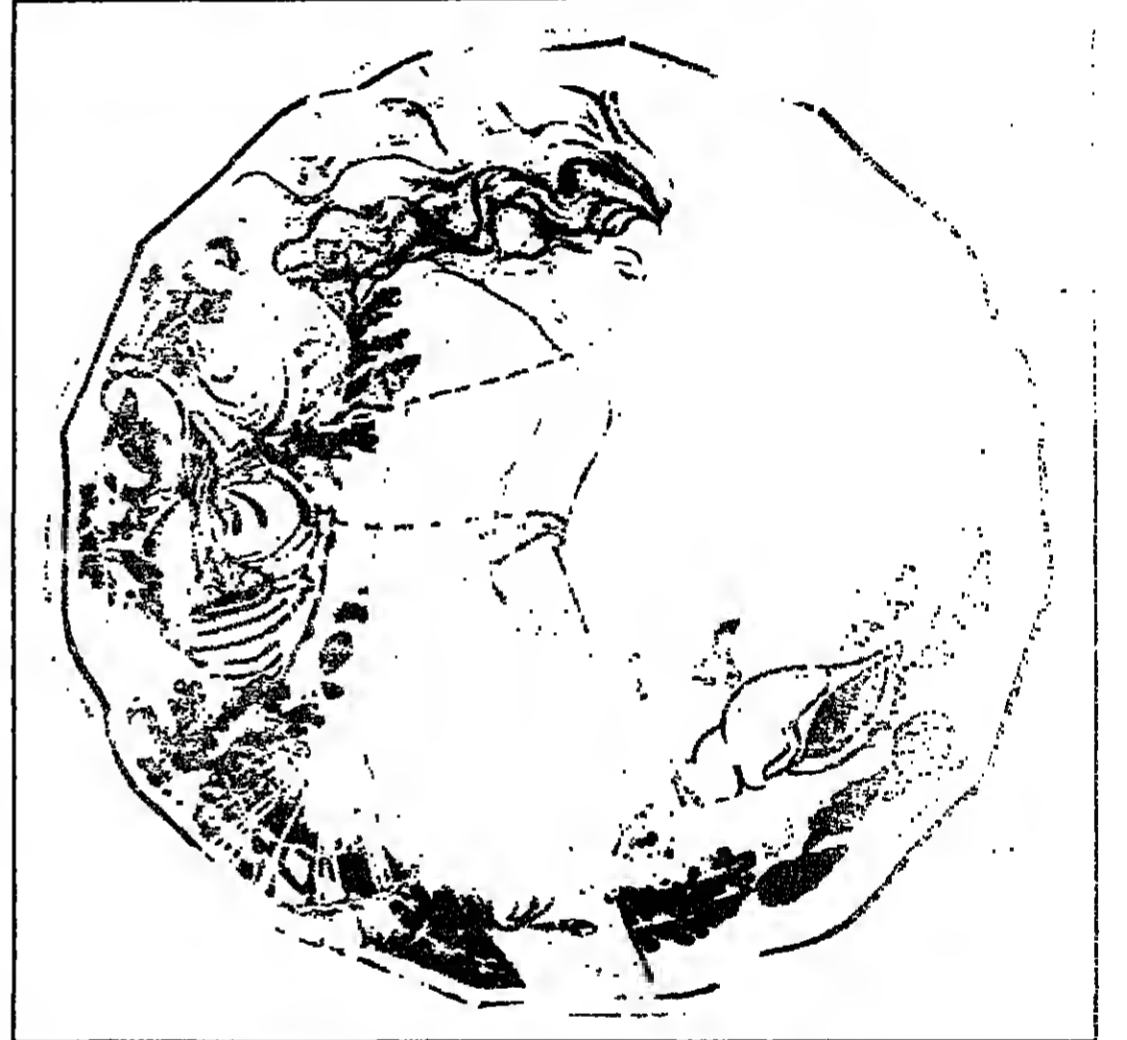
Another mode Gallys uses, unconnected with her synthesis of the oriental and the natural beauty, is her depiction of elegant women dressed in fashionable Parisian dresses, furs, hats and jewelry, sitting in Parisian cafes. She said she adores the elegance of Parisian clothes, and is thrilled by elegance.

But unfortunately for Gallys, her love of beauty and her love of elegance are not always in harmony. "Sometimes, I encounter beauty where elegance is completely lacking, and this is a punishment for me," she lamented. She inherits her interest in fashion and elegant women from her father, who paints Parisian women and ballerinas.

Most of her paintings, ceramics and ink sketches will be on exhibit at Alia Art Gallery in February. At least 20 of her works portray Jordan, she said.



Gallys' ceramic designs often portray women in association with things that are "fresh, beautiful and natural"



Shells are sometimes associated with the artist's beautiful women (Staff photos by Samira Kawar)



Gallys is now trying to synthesise her different styles of painting

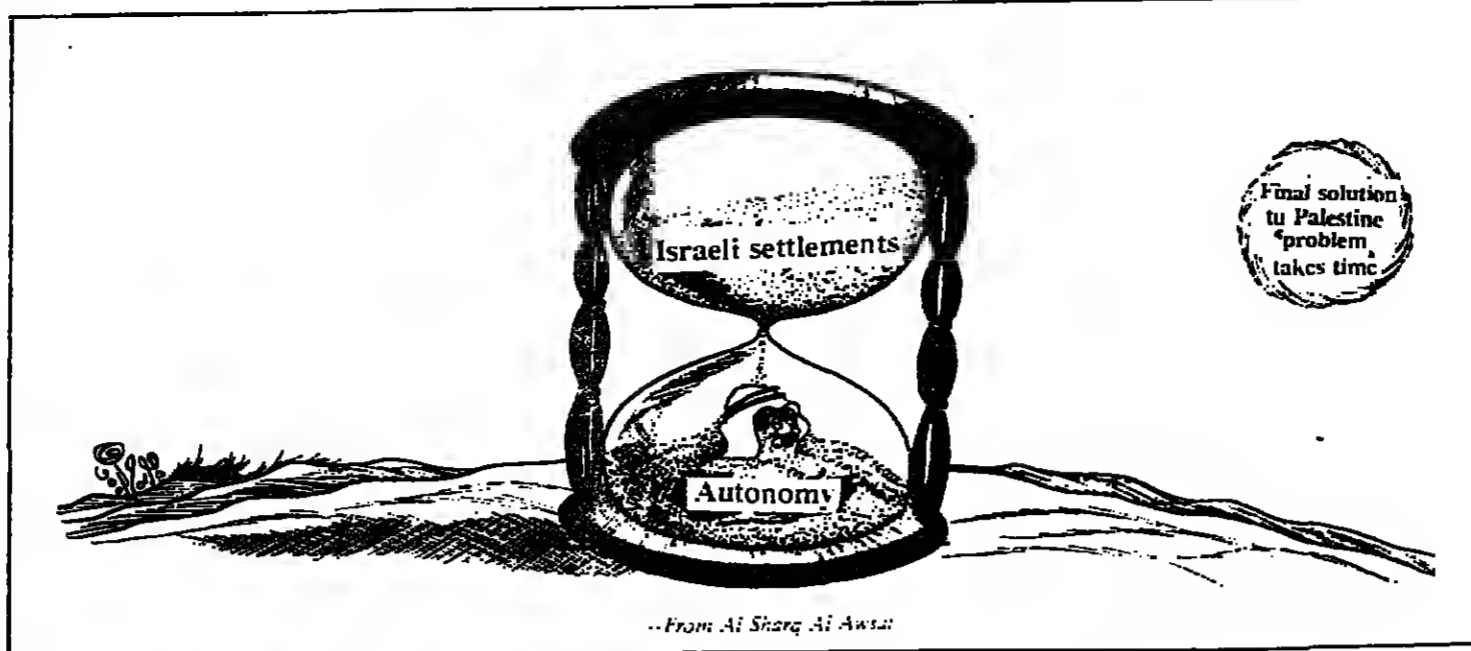


Artist loves to depict beautiful women in an oriental setting...



...or at elegant Parisian cafes

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—From Al Sharq Al Awtal

POLITICAL HORIZON

AWACS and the Middle East

Kamel Abu Jaber

THE AWACS planes represent a certain type of reconnaissance air planes. This is really saying that they are the type of air planes used by one state to spy on another. For the layman, the plane sounds like a highly sophisticated and technologically advanced machine that needs very highly trained experts to operate. To most laymen whose conceptions of the machine have not caught up as yet with the technology of steam engine, the AWACS planes have the reputation for performing miracles. Is that why the Israeli government, in cooperation with the Zionist lobby in the United States, has registered a veto against its sale to Saudi Arabia? And is the Israeli veto final?

For us, Arabs, it is a sad but true fact that only "former" American decision-makers understand. It seems that only when they are out of office do these former officials say what they ought to say when they were in office. The one exception is former Senator William Fulbright who paid for his convictions by losing his senatorial seat. It is hoped that Mr. Reagan, Mr. Haig and others in the present American administration will understand before they become "former" officials.

Why Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is a moderate country whose leadership has been on the West's side. It is a fiercely anti-communist as a Mr. Reagan himself. Even in the darkest hour, it has maintained the flow of oil which some have thought it should otherwise. Strategically, it is a staunch Western ally as any the world over. Its methods and tactics are not only modern but often too much so. It is a country whose leaders and people are staunch believers in God and in private initiative. Yet, the Reagan administration is fighting for its own life and prestige in its attempt at selling (not giving) its five non-combat reconnaissance planes. The affair tests the imagination and should serve as a lesson not only to the Americans but also to many Arabs.

Buried in one of the inside pages of the Oct. 5 edition of Al-Dustour, one of Amman's Arabic newspapers, was a small news item which said that former United States President Richard Nixon blamed Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the American Zionist lobby for placing obstacles in the way of selling the planes to Saudi Arabia. The Israeli leaders, no doubt with a hidden smile, tell the world, including Mr. Ronald Reagan, that the internal resistance the American president is facing has nothing to do with them; that they (the Israelis) are not interfering in the domestic affairs of the U.S., and that it is their right as an independent sovereign state to say that they do oppose the sale of the planes to Saudi Arabia.

It is well to remember just a few facts regarding the whole AWACS affair. First, that they are to be sold, not given, to Saudi Arabia. Second, the AWACS deal, plus some additional military equipment, is to cost \$8.5 billion which America needs badly to help in its balance of payments which is unbalanced partly because of its help to Israel (every Israeli family received about \$7,000 of aid from America in 1980). Third, the sale involves only five planes; at one point, the U.S. suggested the planes would have less sophisticated equipment and would even be manned partly by Americans. Fourth, is the fact that the first plane will not be delivered until 1985; by that time who knows what will happen to the region as well as to the state of technology?

The question is why the Israelis and their Zionist backers in the United States are so opposed to the sale. Are they really afraid that their security will be seriously impaired? Or is it that they want to show Mr. Reagan that in handling the affairs of the Middle East his hands are not free? Remember that Mr. Reagan has until now had good relations with Congress, and that the AWACS sale, should it be reversed, will be his first major setback; a setback the United States Zionists and the Israeli leaders believe is necessary to show the newly elected popular president that his hands are indeed tied — not withstanding the fact that it was President Reagan and no other president who concluded with Prime Minister Begin an agreement on strategic cooperation. It is the lesson to the newly elected president, and not the issue of AWACS to Saudi Arabia, that is important.

It is my own guess that the Arabs would be better off if the sale fails. Perhaps another president would realise the limitations under which his country is operating before he too becomes a "former" official.

Most of the political issues inside Namibia this year have arisen out of the excessive power of the second-tier. Almost everyone in Namibia agrees that the system is not working. The DTA says it can be made to work — given time.

Time, of course, is precisely what the DTA needs. Time to show a new post-apartheid system in effective action, time to prove that it is not the sledge of Pretoria or the creature of the white minority, time to build up the party so as to win the elections for a constituent assembly.

There are some who believe that SWAPO can deliver three-quarters of the electorate and even that it has been strengthened politically by the military hammering it has just taken in South Angola. Others insist that, if it were possible for an international monitoring team to seal off the SWAPO troops and halt the terrorising of the local population, then SWAPO's political pretensions would be exposed.

This is Namibia's riddle of the sands, and no one can put hand on heart and forecast a result. The South African, and the local white, concern is that the U.N.'s existing commitment to SWAPO will mean that a cease-fire linked with an election will be claimed by SWAPO as proof of their triumph.

But everyone shares the memory of one regional comparison, either in delight or horror: the electoral landslide that brought Mr. Mugabe's Zanu-PF to power in Zimbabwe. The South Africans "read" the Zimbabwe election wrongly, and the shock fingers on in Pretoria. It will make them very cautious when Dirk Mudge promises — shades of Bishop Muzorewa that the guerrillas can be beaten. Whatever the Western ministers decide, the South Africans may still prefer to look at other options, to defy the world, and to stick to their guns.

— Financial Times news feature

Sweden's Falldin facing political test

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — General elections in Sweden are still a year away, but the two leading contenders — the Centrist premier, Thorbjorn Falldin, and the Social Democratic leader, Olof Palme — have already squared off in what is emerging as one of the most ardent political debates in Sweden since the end of World War II.

On Sept. 14, in a move widely regarded as the opening salvo, Mr. Falldin devalued the krona by 10 per cent and announced a package of measures aimed at strengthening the sagging economy, driving down double-digit inflation and improving the export competitiveness of Swedish products.

"By the action he took, particularly the devaluation, which we welcomed, he has started the debate on Sweden's economic future," said Curt G. Olsson, president of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Sweden's leading bank.

The first political test for the package will be the parliamentary debate after legislators return from their present recess on Oct. 6. The government's package will be submitted for a vote several weeks later, and it has a fair chance of passing in its present form, according to interviews last week with a dozen leading political, financial and business leaders in Stockholm.

"How we succeed in the next few weeks with our economic programme will determine if we non-Socialists can make it politically, or whether the Social Democrats come back. It is one of the most crucial tests for conservatives in Sweden since the end of World War II," said a close adviser to Mr. Falldin.

Meantime, Mr. Palme, emphasising a need to preserve Sweden's welfare state concepts and supporting a controversial workers' fund scheme, said in an interview that he intends to lead his party to victory next year and recapture the premiership he lost to Mr. Falldin in the 1976 elections.

Government measures requiring parliamentary approval

include spending cuts totalling several billion dollars annually in farm, military and pension programmes. The package also provides for a 3.46 per cent cut in the value-added tax to brake Sweden's 14-per cent and steadily rising inflation.

Mr. Falldin, widely regarded as a thoughtful politician, is slow to react and speak his mind, particularly on economic and foreign policy issues. His critics portray him as a plodder, contrasting him with the quick-witted and internationally minded Palme.

Strong grip

In an interview in Stockholm last week, Mr. Falldin gave the impression of a leader determined to fight hard for his job and to maintain a strong grip on the leadership of the nation's main conservative parties, with whom he is governing — his Center Party and the Liberals.

"Of course I intend to present myself for re-election in September, 1982, and we hope for the support of the Swedish people regarding our programme for improving the Swedish economy," he said.

Pausing between answers that came through an interpreter, he sketched the broad outlines of his programme, described by his advisers as "Reaganomics, Swedish style."

Everyone on this country has realised that we need to make changes... that we cannot go on with our high public sector spending," Mr. Falldin said. "We have decided to propose steps which next year will hold back government spending by about 12 billion kronor, and to cut the turnover tax. These and related steps are aimed at keeping an open market economy here in Sweden."

Convincing the nation

Stressing that he eschews pure classical liberalism, he said the package is aimed at moving Sweden away from established welfare state concepts and practice, but without destroying the system. "We must make improvements in order to keep our socially regulated market economy," he said.

There is agreement among many political and business leaders that if Mr. Falldin and his minority Center-Liberal government are to remain in power and win re-election, they must convince the nation that their conservative approach to reforming welfare state concepts can work.

Among those who hesitate to approve this approach is Gosta Bohmen, a former minister of the economy who earlier this year led his Moderate Party out of the three-party governing coalition, but who has continued to support Mr. Falldin. "Devaluation was an act of courage and I praised the government for it," he said, adding quickly that he had reservations about cutting the value-added tax.

Defeat predicted

He said he was not certain the government "can make the necessary savings and still cover costs for our established programmes." He did not indicate how his party will vote later this month.

Opinion polls and the media foresee a return to power by the Social Democrats next autumn, citing divisions among the non-Socialist parties and public frustration with the government's lukewarm approach to lowering topbracket income taxes, fighting inflation and growing unemployment, and trimming Sweden's soaring public sector debt.

Many observers, including leading Swedish bankers and independent economists, wonder what specifically Mr. Falldin has in mind for the future. Some politicians, including non-Socialists, doubt that the programme can succeed, and many businessmen wished the devaluation had been higher.

"If his concepts appear loose to you, well, that is the way he is," said Bengt Ryden, who heads the Business and Social Research Institute, an independent think tank based in Stockholm. "Most people get the same impression."

But do not be misled, for Mr. Falldin's move now represents a very definite effort to re-establish himself and to show that his government is not paralysed, as some people think," Mr. Ryden added.

The riddle of Namibian independence

J.D.F. Jones, recently in Windhoek, takes a look at the problem Namibia poses to both the West and South Africa and finds that there are no easy answers.

IT COSTS about R850 (\$925) to transport a houseload of furniture from Windhoek, capital of South West Africa/Namibia, down the long desert road into the Republic of South Africa. By the end of this year, the rate will be something closer to R3,000.

The 100,000 whites are getting ready to trek back into the land of apartheid. If their fears come true and elections are announced — to be supervised by the United Nations and likely to put the black nationalists, SWAPO, into power the threatened exodus is likely to become a reality.

Yet, although apartheid in Namibia has already been largely abandoned in theory and in law, the change in the texture of life in Windhoek is strangely limited.

It is not just that the more sensational changes — the ending of the ban on multi-racial sex, for instance, or on segregated hotels and restaurants — seem to have made only a modest impact. The abolition of influx control itself, which has always been thought to be the cornerstone of apartheid, does not yet appear to have produced the flood of blacks to the town, which is so feared in Pretoria.

There is still racial tension, of course. Swimming pools and libraries are racially, or rather ethnically, restricted. White state schools won't play games against

the multi-racial private schools.

But the most curious thing about Windhoek is that it is hard to grasp that this is a country fighting a bloody war in the north. Despite the rapid build up of a local South West African Territory Force, it is still the South Africans who are doing most of the fighting, and even in the aftermath of South African invasion of Southern Angola, there is little evidence of troops and equipment in the streets of the capital.

With most of the South African forces now back south of the border, this is make-or-break time. American and South African diplomats met first in Switzerland to thrash out the details of the Western independence plan. The foreign ministers of the "Contact Group" of five Western nations, U.K., U.S., West Germany, France and Canada, then met in New York.

Namibia's prospects are not helped by the anxieties of the 100,000 whites. Opinions differ about how many may decide to go south. The great difference with the Zimbabwe (where the exodus of white skills is one of Mr. Mugabe's problems) is that Namibia is in the Rand-area and, therefore, the whites have already been able to move their money out of the territory, and into the Republic.

There are close links with South Africa, for many of the 77,000 Afrikaners, the 20,000 Germans are probably more committed to the country. However, almost all the whites must have been infected to some degree by a generation of war propaganda, in which the South Africans have characterised SWAPO as extreme "Marxist" terrorists, the puppets of Moscow, who, if they came to power, would plunge Namibia

into a fate worse than Angola.

Of course, whatever SWAPO and its long-exiled leader, Mr. Sam Nujoma, really stand for, the independence of Namibia has a symbolic significance. Here is the last remaining white-ruled African state short of the republic. The decolonised "SWA/Namibia" that is today governed by the interim government of Mr. Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) is South Africa's own creation, and its discrediting would obviously be a humiliation.

The rearguard action of South African diplomats over the past 20 years has been a prime example of her defiance of world opinion. Any South African prime minister must have calculated that the arrival of an African nationalist government in Windhoek cannot be tolerated lightly.

This is probably more important than the prospect of Namibia being used as a forward-base for guerrillas attacking South Africa, because the desert territory along the frontier does not offer the same cover as the bush of the Zambezi or Limpopo valleys in Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

But, although the South African cabinet must be weighing up these implications, it is certainly not all over bar the shouting. The diplomats' job is to get the territory as far as an election, which — as spelled out in the famous U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 — would choose a constituent assembly whose task it would be to decide on the future political system of Namibia.

It is an over-simplification to see that election as being between just SWAPO and the DTA, or Nujoma, and Dirk Mudge.

Namibia may be small in numbers but it has a bewildering

assortment of political parties — between 37 and 42 at last count, depending on which you take seriously. Most of these parties draw their support from one of the 11 "ethnic" groups into which the country is presently divided, and thus a party might be loosely described as Ovambo, Herero, Afrikaner, Damara, or whatever. But personalities and enmities are important, loyalties seem to shift from week to week, and SWAPO, although fighting the war, is still a perfectly legal party, holding rallies in Windhoek's township.

Most observers in Windhoek agree that a polarisation is taking place in which the whites are probably moving right and the blacks left. It may be sensible, then, to look out for the emergence of a "third force": or, first, to ask whether the DTA can fill that role in its bid to turn into a genuinely national independent government.

At the national level, on the right there is Aktur, which in effect is the national party of the Afrikaners. They say they have come to terms with a possibility of a black government, but they keep threatening to go "home" if their seats in the assembly are not distributed equally among the ethnic groups. Their greatest weapon is their ability to whip up support inside South Africa.

The far left is dominated by SWAPO, which has internal and external wings, a leader who is not immune from criticism (no one thinks Nujoma has the talent or intelligence of Mugabe), and a great mystery about the policies it would follow, if it came to power. For example, would it nationalise the diamond industry? Its base is the Ovambos (and therefore 45

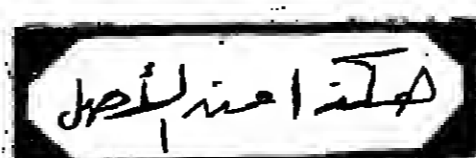
per cent of the total population), but its appeal has now become nation-wide.

To the right-centre is the DTA, whose midwife has been Pretoria. The leader, Mr. Mudge, led a breakaway from the National Party, and set up an alliance of ethnic parties, which, after winning the 1978 election with the help of a SWAPO boycott, formed a council of ministers drawn from the ethnic groups, including an obligatory and illiterate bushman.

Straddling the large area of open ground between SWAPO and the DTA are most of the other parties or groups. These include the multi-racialists and those who reject any system based on ethnic grouping: a few liberal Europeans; Swanu, the original national movement, now outflanked by SWAPO; the intellectuals and some of the more vigorous groups.

If this sounds complicated, we haven't yet got to the real difficulty. This is the division of government into a "first tier" and a "second tier." Very broadly, Mr. Mudge's ministers now control first-tier powers in such areas as finance, justice, manpower, agriculture and police. But there is a second-tier of authorities — rather like American state governments, but on an ethnic basis — for such delicate matters as education, health and social services.

These second-tier governments are in some cases hostile to the first tier (for example, Mr. Mudge's personal white party was defeated by the Afrikaners, National Party in the second-tier poll). DTA policies, therefore, can be frustrated at local level, so as again and again to show the world that the unacceptable face of apartheid still survives.



The AWACS: to sell or not to sell

leading Arab lobby group has released its position paper on the proposed air defence package for Saudi Arabia saying the sale of WACS radar planes is in the national interest of the United States. The National Association of Arab Americans strongly urged Congress to support President Reagan's decision to sell Saudi Arabia the defence equipment it needs to deter potential attacks on its vital oil installations and population centres.

opposition to the sale, NAAA urges that the American interest be differentiated from Begin's interpretation of Israeli interest and that the American national interest take first priority. The President's decision must be given full support. Following is the full text of the NAAA position paper:

Strengthening Saudi Arabia's defences

The Reagan Administration has announced its intention to be the responsive to the request of the government of Saudi Arabia to purchase a variety of systems that will strengthen the air-defence capability of the kingdom, whose large land mass, small population, and oil fields are now highly vulnerable in attack. Under legislation passed in 1976, the Administration is required in the event of proposed arms sales in excess of \$25 million. Although it has never done so, Congress can disallow a sale provided both Houses pass resolutions to that effect within thirty days of official notification. The proposed Saudi sale is bound by that legislation, although the timing of the official notification to Congress has not yet been established.

The air-defence package approved by the Administration consists of "add-on" equipment for the 62 F-15 Eagle aircraft purchased in 1978 but not yet delivered; in-flight refuelling aircraft; and airborne early-warning and surveillance aircraft known as AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System). A Saudi request for purchase of MERS (Multiple-Ejection Racks) for the F-15 is under consideration by the Administration. A decision on that request has been deferred pending a comprehensive U.S. study of Saudi needs for air-

to-ground capability, including the role of missiles as well as bombs. The Saudis at present have an obsolescent air-to-ground capability. Details of the package components are as follows:

1. Missiles
The Administration will sell the AIM 9L Sidewinder air-to-air missile, as all aspect weapon that uses a passive infra-red seeker to attack an enemy aircraft from any direction. The AIM9L is able to hit its target from any direction, a major advance over a predecessor series that required the missile to be launched from behind the enemy aircraft.

2. External fuel tanks
The Administration will sell external or "conformal" fuel tanks that approximately double the range of the F-15 in a variety of different configurations. Defence experts estimate that an F-15 equipped with an external fuel tank and engaged in an air superiority mission (the role for which the F-15 is best suited) would have a defence radius ranging from 500 miles to 1,000 miles.

In-Flight Refuelling
The Administration has agreed to sell Saudi Arabia seven KC-135 type aerial tankers that would permit in-flight refuelling for Saudi Arabia's F-15 fleet and AWACS.

AWACS
The Administration has agreed to sell Saudi Arabia five AWACS aircrafts, a defensive system which will significantly increase Saudi Arabia's early-warning defence capability. The E-3A AWACS is an unarmed, heavily modified Boeing 707-320-B with a large radar antenna dome projecting from the top of the fuselage. The AWACS is equipped to perform a number of different functions, including detection and tracking to enemy aircraft, performing target identification, and directing friendly aircraft. The AWACS cannot detect military significant ground activity.

change led the Reagan Administration to announce formally in April 1981 that it had decided to sell 5 AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia as part of a package designed to modernise the kingdom's air-defence system.

Saudi Interests
Saudi Arabia is a sparsely populated country the size of all the United States east of the Mississippi River, that has a coastline and land borders with eight nations totalling approximately 2,000 miles. Saudi Arabia is a traditional, non-aggressive, anti-communist monarchy which has been notable for its highly stable governing system. The Saudi Arabian government has worked hard to distribute the benefits of national oil revenues and prosperity to all of its citizens. Proud of their responsibility for the well-being of the holiest sites of Islam in Mecca and Medina, the leaders of Saudi Arabia regularly consult with secular and religious leaders to achieve a consensus on matters concerning the nation, thereby enhancing the stability of the political system. The geography of the country, including vast expanses of desert, as well as its vulnerable oil installations and its urban population centres, necessitates the development of a strong and effective air-defence to protect it from a variety of potential threats.

The current controversy has its roots in the 1978 decision by the Carter Administration to sell Israel, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia a "package" of aircraft that included F-15s for Saudi Arabia as well as for Israel. Efforts to defeat the sale in the Senate failed for several reasons, including new appreciation of Saudi Arabia's importance to the United States, the reasonableness of the F-15 request (made after consultation with a Pentagon team four years previously), and a graphic presentation before a closed Senate session by Senator Abraham Ribicoff on Soviet penetration of the Middle East and the Horn of Africa. The Carter Administration did not include F-15 add-on equipment in the original package in 1978. Since that package was accepted by Congress, however, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the change of government in Iran, and the outbreak of the war between Iran and Iraq have fundamentally altered both the strategic situation and American interests in the Gulf region. Recognition of this fundamental

he NAAA also appealed to members of Congress not to be intimidated by the Israeli lobby rather to support President Reagan's effort to strengthen the national interest by providing the flow of oil to the economies of the West and to the strategic NATO Alliance. The NAAA charged that a government of 3.5 million people is trying to dictate the foreign policy of a government of 230 million people. "Israel's lobby in Washington thinks it has a right to impose its opinions in Congress on Middle East issues," NAAA executive director David said. "Israel must realise that the United States has vital economic, defence and political interests in the Middle East that go far beyond the tiny borders of Israel. If Menachem Begin can come here and push his agenda and President Reagan, he's in for a surprise. The NAAA said the sale of \$8.5 billion worth of air defence equipment to Saudi Arabia should be based solely on its own merits and should not be affected by a party veto. The President, the Department and Defence Department made the decision after careful and meticulous examination of all pertinent political and strategic factors. Members of Congress, the NAAA said, also should consider these factors and not allow themselves to be politically blackmailed by the pro-Israel lobby. The Arabian Gulf has become the focus of the Soviet threat to the Free World, and the equipment to be sold to Saudi Arabia represents a key increment to the western defence against Soviet aggression and encroachment in the Middle East. The five AWACS aircraft to be provided to Saudi Arabia will complement the U.S. defence capability in the region. Saudi Arabia is a traditional, stable country that is an ally and friend of the U.S. It is a major trading partner of the United States and a leader in the Arab and Muslim Worlds. Its defence must be the centrepiece of American efforts to prevent Soviet aggression in the Gulf. The sale of air defence equipment to Saudi Arabia will not only improve the kingdom's defence capability but also the image of the U.S. as a reliable trade and security partner. It will strengthen the U.S. position as an arbiter for peace in the Middle East. Since Israel and its supporters in Washington have taken the lead in

the social and economic development of the country. This has limited the number of trained personnel that it has allocated to man the sophisticated aircraft and supporting armament required for a modern air-defence system. It is the policy of allocation of skilled military personnel brought about by the kingdom's emphasis on social and economic development that has caused Saudi Arabia to limit to 62 the number of F-15 aircraft it has requested from the United States. Of the 62 F-15s now on order, 15 will be reserved for training purposes, leaving only 47 for defensive deployment. Even if all 37 aircraft were ready for combat at a given time, Saudi Arabia would not be able to defend all of its major population centres and its vulnerable oil fields simultaneously from attack. Defence experts estimate that this number of aircraft will be able to provide simultaneous protection only to three major population centres: the capital area of Riyadh, the Dammam region, and the area that includes the cities of Mecca, Medina and Jeddah. The rest of the country, including the major oil fields and facilities and the vital sea lanes, could not be simultaneously protected. The air-defence package proposed by the Reagan Administration will enable Saudi Arabia to strengthen its air-defence system without further burdening its pool of skilled manpower. With AWACS, the defensive capability of the thinly stretched fleet of F-15s would be given a "multiplier effect" because of AWACS' all-weather ability to identify attacking aircraft over great distances and its command and control capabilities. This will permit more effective deployment of the F-15s and enable Saudi Arabia to provide simultaneous protection for both the major population centres and the vital oil installations and sea lanes by its defensive "shield" of F-15 aircraft. The sale of add-on equipment for the kingdom's F-15 aircraft, moreover, will allow the F-15s to be more effective in their role as a defensive "shield" without further burdening the nation's pool of skilled manpower. Thus, the enhanced defensive capability can be accomplished within the constraints of the kingdom's personnel allocation policies.

Potential Threats in Saudi Arabia

The Saudi government is anti-communist and highly suspicious of Soviet designs on the Middle East and the oil regions of the Gulf. The kingdom watched with alarm as the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and increased its influence and military strength in both the Horn of Africa and the southwestern reaches of the Arabian Peninsula. The outbreak of war between Iran and Iraq in 1980, which threatened to spread to other oil-producing Gulf nations, has posed a great danger to the kingdom and underlined the extreme vulnerability of oil installations to air attack. Although the war has so far been limited to the two belligerents (except for two Iranian air attacks on Kuwaiti border installations in November 1980), the danger of other Gulf nations becoming involved in the conflict remains real.

Finally, Saudi Arabia has noted with alarm that officials of Israel have spoken ominously about the possible "need" to undertake pre-emptive strikes against the kingdom if Saudi Arabia strengthens its air-defence capability. The Israeli strike on the nuclear reactor in Baghdad and the violation of Saudi airspace by Israeli jets in that mission have reinforced Saudi concerns about the hostility of Israel towards the kingdom.

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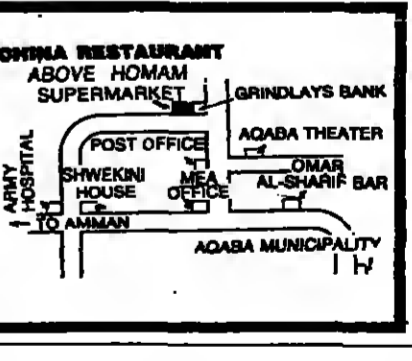
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ECONOMY

U.S. bank rate may drop to 17%

PARIS, Oct. 12 (R) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said in an interview published today that U.S. prime interest rates could drop to around 17 per cent by the end of the year compared with the present 19 per cent.

He said one of the reasons for high U.S. rates, which many European critics have blamed for prolonging the world recession, was the selling by European central banks of their holdings of U.S. government securities to top up their own currencies.

"This aggravates the problem by forcing Wall Street to keep the rates higher on those and other debt issues," Mr. Regan told Danielle Hunebelle's International Letter, a Paris-based monthly business publication.

"I don't want to get into a guessing game, but I would not argue against forecasts that have the prime rate down around 17 per cent by the end of the year," he said.

The prime is the rate charged by banks to their best commercial customers.

Mr. Regan also said the U.S. was willing to offer fair, rather than free, opportunities to its trading partners.

He added: "That is our message to the Europeans and Japanese. We will buy your products and we want you to buy ours in a competitive situation. Where we draw the line is where countries have used the American market as a dumping ground to avoid having to make the needed inflation adjustments to their own economy."

Mr. Regan said the U.S. had curbed its oil imports by 20 per cent while the Europeans and Japanese had not. "Our inflation is moving down, theirs up," he added.

"They used to complain about our cheap dollar, now they complain that the dollar is too expensive. But there is little real movement among most of the other industrial powers to do much about it."

Soviet grain harvest falls short of target

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (R) — This year's Soviet grain harvest, hit by dry hot weather, could be less than 170 million tonnes — well short of the Kremlin's target figure of 236 million tonnes, Soviet agricultural sources said today.

They said their estimate of the final total, though unofficial, was based on access to official preliminary harvest figures.

It set the crop at least five million tonnes below the latest U.S. agricultural department estimate of 175 million and well below the official plan.

"The harvest was unsuccessful," one source said. "It was worse

than others in recent years because conditions were had in all parts of the country, without exception, from Kazakhstan to the black earth regions of Russia.

"We would be happy if it were around 170 million tonnes but it could be a bit less."

The sources correctly predicted the harvest for the last two years, several months before the total was officially announced.

And their prediction today reinforced a television statement by Agriculture Minister Valentin Mesyats last week that harvest conditions had been "extremely difficult".

OPEC reported agreed on unified oil price

BAHRAIN, Oct. 12 (R) — OPEC countries are agreed that they should reunify oil prices on a base price of \$34 a barrel except that there is some doubt over the attitude of Venezuela, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported today.

At a meeting in August Saudi Arabia offered to raise its price to a new base of \$34 but a minority, including Venezuela, found it politically impossible to cut their quotes to achieve a unified price at that level.

Prices are now spread between \$32 a barrel charged by Saudi Arabia and top rates up to \$40. A unified price would give all 13 members a more-or-less equal chance fighting for sales in the present glut.

MEES said that its sources "indicate that with a lingering doubt still hanging over Venezuela all the OPEC members are now agreeable to a settlement on a \$34 a barrel market, though differ-

OPEC output down 23%

LONDON, Oct. 12 (R) — OPEC oil output plunged to 20.7 million barrels daily in August, down 23 per cent on August 1980, and may have slipped again to only 20 million in September, the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly said today.

The New York oil industry newsletter said the 20 million figure was its preliminary estimate for September production by the 13 members of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries).

Recession and high prices, which spurred fuel-saving measures and wider use of gas, coal and nuclear power, helped drive OPEC output down from 31 million barrels daily in 1979.

Several OPEC leaders including Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani now talk of freezing oil prices at least until the end of 1982 and then putting them up only very gradually, to encourage a revival of demand for OPEC oil.

U.K. car-maker cleared of financial misconduct

LONDON, Oct. 12 (R) — American John De Lorean was cleared today of any financial wrongdoing in setting up an assembly line with heavy British government subsidies to build his "dream car" in Northern Ireland.

Britain's director of public prosecutions said after a police inquiry he was satisfied there was no evidence to support allegations of financial irregularities against Mr. De Lorean or his company.

The inquiry was launched last week when British Member of Parliament Nicholas Winterton alerted authorities to the allegations, made by a former De Lorean employee.

Mr. De Lorean, who left the U.S. car company General Motors to build his gull-winged, stainless steel sports car in Northern Ireland, denied the allegations from the outset and is suing for libel.

The former employee, Marian Gibson, charged that Mr. De Lorean put in only a fraction of his full share of four million sterling (\$7.2 million) required to secure

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Oct. 12 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8711/31	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.0511/56	Canadian dollar
	2.1871/91	West German marks
	2.4151/91	Dutch guilders
	1.8311/41	Swiss francs
	36.68/73	Belgian francs
	5.4706/4801	French francs
	1162.75/1163.75	Italian lire
	227.41/71	Japanese yen
	5.4045/75	Swedish crowns
	5.7350/7401	Norwegian crowns
	7.0351/0401	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	449.00/450.01	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 12 (R) — Share prices closed broadly lower as sterling weakness unsettled the market in a quiet and cautious start to the new account, dealers said. At 1500 the FT 100 index was down 4.5 at 493.7.

Leading industrials fell between 2p and 3p as in Unilever, Grand Met, Boots, ICI and Metal Box, while Hawker Siddeley ended 12p lower at 288p, Glaxo was up 6p at 400p. It reported higher full year profits after the close of official trading.

Gold shares fluctuated with the bullion price to close mixed, while U.S. shares were higher.

Government bonds closed with falls of up to 1/4 point as sterling weakness reversed the initial firmer tendency prompted by lower U.S. interest rates, dealers said. Trading was quiet, they added, noting that in early business the government broker supplied part of the 12 per cent Treasury 1987 stock at 84 1/4.

Electricals closed lower after a firm start, with GEC down 1 1/2p at 687p and falls of 5p and 6p respectively in Plessey and Thorn Oils retreated to close with losses of 5p piece in B.P. and Shell.

Grindlay was a firm feature among generally lower banks, up 1 1/2p at 210p amid renewed bid speculation, while insurances ended with falls ranging to 10p.

New oilfield discovered in Angola

LISBON, Oct. 12 (R) — The French oil company Elf Aquitaine has discovered a new offshore oil

field in Angola, enhancing its prospects for exploration being carried out there, the official news agency Angop reported this weekend.

Angop said the well, with a production capacity of 6,000 barrels a day, is showing the highest yield so far in the waters south of the Zaire estuary in northern Angola being explored by Western companies.

The find is important because the Elf well is the southernmost point at which oil has been discovered off the Angola coast according to industry sources.

Most of Angola's daily production of some 130,000 barrels comes from further north in the enclave of Cabinda sandwiched between Zaire and Congo.

It is on the basis of expected oil strikes south of the Zaire estuary that Angolan Oil Minister Jorge de Morais has predicted his country's crude output will total more than 300,000 barrels a day by 1985, according to Western oil experts in Luanda.

IMF team to visit Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 12 (R) — A team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is likely to visit Cairo before the end of the year for further discussions on a requested stand-by credit for Egypt, financial sources said today.

They said they foresaw few significant changes in Egyptian economic policy following the death of President Anwar Sadat and government ministers are emphasizing that it is business as usual.

Egypt has requested a one-year stand-by from the IMF to offset an expected deficit in the balance of payments because of a fall in the free-market price of oil.

An IMF team visited Cairo in August, but the sources said details of the credit still had to be agreed.

The maximum Egypt can draw from the fund is the equivalent of around \$650 million.

The sources said a date for another visit by an IMF team had not yet been finalised, but it was likely to take place before the end of the year.

Japan's trade surplus soars

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (R) — Japan's trade surplus soared last month to \$2.33 billion as rising exports continued to overshadow any growth in imports, according to government figures today based on goods passing through customs.

The September surplus was the biggest of any month this year, more than three times the August surplus of \$747.13 million and two and half times the surplus in the same month a year ago.

The sharp increase brought Japan's visible trade for the first half of the present fiscal year (April to September) into a surplus of \$6.5 billion, a turnaround from a 5.79 billion deficit a year ago.

Exports for the month showed a rise of nearly 13 per cent while imports were up a mere 0.5 per cent, with shipments overseas predictably high in the fields of video tape recorders, electric machinery, ships and steel.

Despite Japanese government pledges to increase imports from other industrial nations, purchases from the United States in the six months fell by 1.5 per cent while from the European Economic Community (EEC) they rose by only 5.9 per cent.

This put Japan's trade surplus for the first half of the fiscal year with the U.S. at \$7.4 billion and with the EEC at \$5.4 billion.

Both the EEC and the U.S. have been increasing pressure on Japan to find last ways to reduce the huge trade imbalance, including opening the Japanese market further to foreign companies.

A top-level Japanese mission of business and government officials is touring EEC capitals in an effort to soothe European criticism of Japan's surging exports.



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The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three columns on two columns, which will have a maximum of 50 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

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شركة امين للصناعات

N. Zealand apologises for unruly crowd behaviour

AUCKLAND, Oct. 12 (R) — Charles Dempsey, director of New Zealand's World Cup campaign, said today he had written to the International Football Federation (FIFA) apologising for unruly crowd scenes following New Zealand's 2-1 defeat by Kuwait here on Saturday.

The referee, who awarded Kuwait two penalties and gave them 33 free kicks to New Zealand's 10, was mobbed after the match. He and the other match officials were escorted off the field, one linesman receiving a facial cut.

that never before had our code been so shamed in the way it was on Saturday and also said the disturbance was caused by only a very small minority in the 30,000 strong crowd." Dempsey said. Two men were today fined for disorderly conduct at the match and the case against a 16-year-old youth who was alleged to have thrown a can at the referee was adjourned pending a welfare report.

The defeat was New Zealand's first in the Asia-Oceania final qualifying group which will send two teams to the World Cup in Spain next year. Saudi Arabia and China are also in the group.

Italian expedition conquers 7,193m-high Himalayan peak

KATMANDU, Nepal, Oct. 12 (A.P.) — Three members of an Italian expedition and a Sherpa guide conquered 7,193-metre-high Mount Glacier Dome Saturday, through the northeast ridge of the mountain, it was announced today by the Nepalese Tourism Ministry.

The ministry said that Claudio Schmaz, 32, of Borea Di Macugnaga, and Maggo Roncaglioni, 26, of Torenno, reached the summit. The name of the third mountaineer was not available.

Meanwhile, another Italian expedition trying to climb the 7,937-metre Annapurna has abandoned its attempt due to unfavourable weather conditions.

The 26-member team reached the 7,300-metre-level yesterday, but high winds forced the climbers to descend, their base camp reported today by radio.

The unsuccessful team, led by Arturo Bergamaschi, 55, left base camp yesterday for Katmandu en route home.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Invitation to tender No TCC 19/81 for a small, stand alone, word processor/data processor.

The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites tenders for the procurement, installation and commissioning of one small, stand alone, word processor/data processor for the TCC headquarters building, 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Jordan.

1. Agents or representatives of qualified companies may obtain a copy of the requirements specification from:

The Secretary of the Tender Committee Telecommunications Corporation 3rd Circle Jabal Amman, Against a payment of JD 20, non-reimbursable.

2. The latest date for submission of bids to the above address is 14:00 hours, Local Time, Nov. 4, 1981.

3. Bids should be submitted in 3 separately bound copies, each enclosed in a separate envelope and suitably sealed.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail Director General

Liverpool play in World Club Soccer Cup final

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (R) — European champions Liverpool of England will play South America's champion side for the World Club Soccer Cup in Tokyo on December 13, the Japan Football Association announced today.

Matches to decide the South American champions will be completed next month.

Liverpool will be following in the footsteps of another English side, Nottingham Forest, who lost 1-0 to Nacional of Uruguay in the World Club final in Tokyo last February.

The match is being staged earlier this time because ground conditions are likely to be better. Nacional and Forest played on a dusty pitch with very little grass.

FIFA attacks transfer fees deals

ZURICH, Oct. 12 (R) — The International Football Federation (FIFA), attacking astronomical transfer fees, called today for a tightening of the rules on payment by instalments.

Spokesman Rene Courte, writing in the FIFA Journal, said they were having to deal with more and more complaints about clubs who bought players then reneged on the instalments.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN 1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH ♠ AK854 ♥ K732 ♦ 9 ♣ A72

WEST ♠ Q107 ♥ J93 ♦ 76542 ♣ 10883 EAST ♠ J93 ♥ QJ108 ♦ 10883 ♣ J65

SOUTH ♠ 62 ♥ A9654 ♦ AKQJ ♣ KQ

The bidding: South West North East 1♥ Pass 1♣ Pass 3♦ Pass 4♥ Pass 4NT Pass 5♥ Pass 6♥ Pass Pass Pass Opening lead: Ten of ♣.

Until his dying day, "Loose-lip Louie" never understood why he was a consistent loser. He liked to play in strong games, but he was seldom quiet. When he didn't give away his hand by what he said, he revealed it by what he didn't say.

Louie's defense against slams was a case in point. Unless he held K-x in the suit, he always led a trump against a slam, at the same time announcing: "We'll let them row their own boat, partner!" Yet he could not understand why declarers

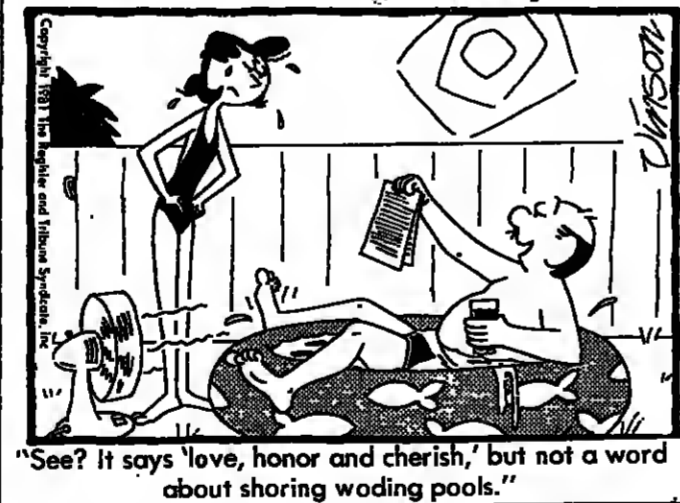
always seemed to produce brilliancies against him. North-South reached an excellent slam on this hand, which depended only on a trump break no worse than 3-1. On the actual distribution in 999 out of 1,000 cases, declarer would go down. This was the thousandth time, for sitting in the West seat was Louie.

Declarer expected a trump lead, but instead Louie led a club. Since the king of trumps came down in dummy, declarer was quick to conclude that the only thing that would make Louie go against his natural instincts was that he didn't have a trump to lead! So declarer set about the hand assuming a 4-0 trump division.

He won the queen of clubs and cashed the king. The ace-king of diamonds, ace of clubs and ace-king of spades were cashed, followed by a spade ruff. Declarer ruffed his last high diamond in dummy. Now he and East were each reduced to four trumps, while dummy held three trumps and a spade.

The last spade was led, and East was a dead duck. If he ruffed low, declarer would overruff with the nine. So East ruffed with the ten of trumps. Declarer underruffed! East was forced to exit with a trump honor, but declarer won in dummy with the king, finessed the nine of trumps and claimed his slam. Louie's silence had cost his side a vulnerable slam!

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. TUSEA, HOPOW, EMTYSS, DEWPOR. Includes a cartoon about a barefoot kid and an Arctic explorer.

U.S. faces India in Davis Cup opener

LONDON, Oct. 12 (R) — The United States today drew newly-promoted India while Argentina, who meet the Americans in this year's final, were paired with France in the first round of the 1982 Davis Cup tennis competition.

The U.S. and Argentine teams were seeded first and second and placed at opposite ends of the draw for the championship section which was made at the International Tennis Federation (ITF) headquarters here.

India won promotion to the championship section by beating Indonesia 3-2 to win the eastern zone final earlier this year. Their challenge will almost certainly be headed by the Amritraj brothers of Madras.

Chile, Spain and the Soviet Union were the other countries promoted to the championship section which was introduced this year. Sixteen teams compete in this section with other nations seeking promotion through four zonal competitions.

Yugoslav magazines criticise IOC's nomination of Seoul

BELGRADE, Oct. 12 (R) — Two Yugoslav magazines have criticised the International Olympic Committee's choice of the South Korean capital of Seoul as the site of the 1988 Summer Olympics.

"By this decision, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has proved once more that under the guise of sport it can pass political decisions completely opposed to its own thesis that politics should be separated from sport," the Zagreb Weekly Star said in its latest issue.

Describing the South Korean government as a dictatorship, it said the IOC decision was a political gift which "gives legitimacy to a regime which does not enjoy it either abroad or at home."

The Belgrade Weekly Nin said the decision should have been made by the Olympic Congress, not the IOC. In that case it was more likely that the Japanese city of Nagoya would have been chosen, it said.

Peanuts



WORLD

Sudan alleges Libyans bombed border villages

KHARTOUM, Oct. 12 (A.P.) — Libyan planes bombed two Sudanese villages near Sudan's western border with Chad last week killing two women and wounding several other persons, the Sudanese News Agency reported today.

Quoting a foreign ministry statement, the agency said the border villages of Tendeli and El-Tina, some 1100 kilometres west of the capital, were "brutally bombed" last Thursday, leaving two dead and many more injured, including women and children.

The foreign ministry statement warned that Sudan will use "every possible means to ensure the security of its land and citizens."

"Regardless of Sudan's complaints against Libya to the United Nations, the Arab League, the Organisation of African Unity,

Islamic Conference and the Non-aligned movement, the Libyan forces stationed in Chad are still launching continued military operations on Sudanese villages and attacks on the borders," SUNA quoted the foreign ministry as saying.

Sudanese-Libyan relations, strained since Sudan accused Libya of involvement in a 1976 communist coup to oust President Jaafar Nimeiri.

Sudan has accused Libya of expansionary aims in the Sudan, and last month asked the U.N. Security Council to take immedi-

ate measures against Libyan bombing raids on Sudanese border towns.

In the wake of Libya's movement into Chad, Sudan has increasingly turned to the United States for military supplies.

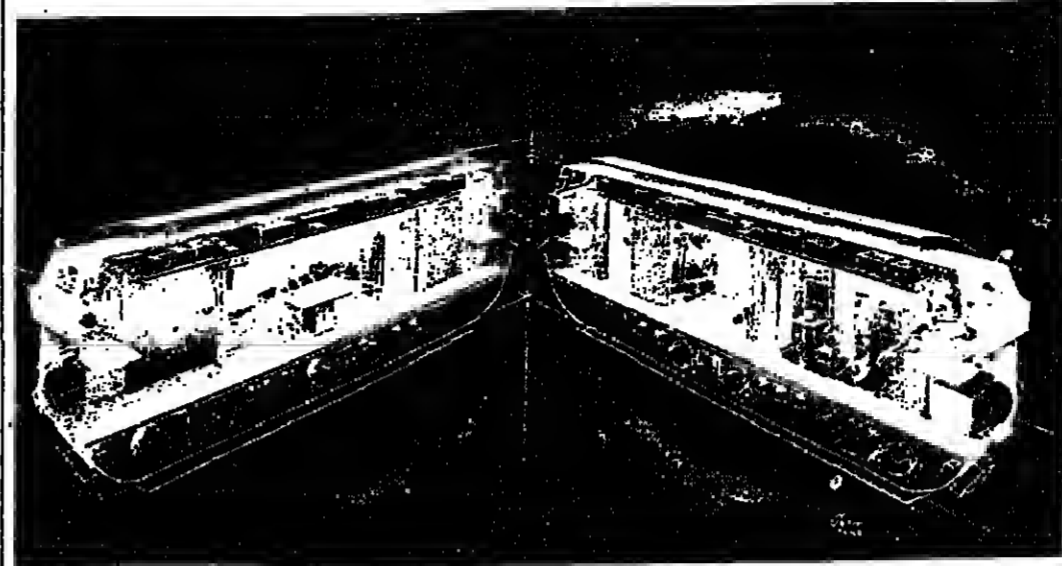
A high level American delegation led by State Department Counsellor Robert McFarlane arrived here yesterday for talks on Sudan's defence needs.

Strike cripples Italian rail

ROME, Oct. 12 (A.P.) — A 24-hour walkout by an independent union disrupted railway traffic throughout Italy today as many long distance and commuter trains were idled from Milan in the north to Palermo in Sicily.

The union called the strike to protest a government proposal to postpone until the 18th renewal of the labour contract for workers of the state-owned railroad network.

Hanging around in Space



One of two living modules envisioned for a space operations centre, this arrangement is being studied by Boeing Aerospace Company. From left to right in this split view are: Left segment — command and control centre; air lock for access to space; galley area (contains food and water storage, oven and refrigerator); dining area (table contains trash compactor); private sleeping quarters (contains desk, lights, small television); second sleeping quarters with door closed; deck for off-hours observation of Earth and other planets (con-

tains lockers for personal effects, cameras, binoculars and scientific instruments); Right segment — other half of observation deck; third and fourth sleeping quarters (door closed on fourth); exercise and recreation area; lavatory; storage for pressurised space suits; other half of command and control centre. Areas above and below the living quarters contain air-conditioning, water processing and storage units, additional equipment and storage areas.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Fidel Castro to persecute smokers

HAVANA, Oct. 12 (R) — Cuba's cigar-smoking president, Fidel Castro, announced today that his government would soon launch an anti-smoking campaign. Chatting informally to reporters after voting in municipal elections, Dr. Castro said ruefully that he could not give up the habit himself. "My contribution will be not to appear smoking in public," he said with a smile. Dr. Castro acknowledged that his image as a lover of fine Havana cigars had helped to publicise Cuba's vital tobacco industry, a source of valuable foreign currency. But he said the forthcoming campaign was part of his government's ambitious and widely-praised health policies.

Guerrilla leader denies Pretoria aid

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 12 (R) — The exiled leader of Lesotho's opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) has claimed responsibility for recent armed attacks on the Mountain kingdom and denied he was receiving aid from South Africa. In a telephone statement to the South African Press Association, opposition leader Ntsu Mokhehle said "on Oct. 7 my army attacked the mobile police unit's barracks in Maseru," the Lesotho capital. Mr. Mokhehle, who described himself as supreme commander of the Lesotho liberation army, military wing of the BCP, said the barracks had also been attacked on Oct. 8. He said he was speaking from a black state hostile to South Africa. Last week, Lesotho said mortar and machinegun fire was aimed at a police camp in Maseru from the South African side of the border. Lesotho said it was taking the case to the United Nations Security Council.

Witchcraft banned from Colombian radio

BOGOTA, Oct. 12 (R) — The Colombian communications ministry has banned radio stations from broadcasting programmes by witches, magicians or mind-readers. "There are clairvoyants and so-called witches who deceive people and do unscrupulous business over the airwaves," a ministry spokesman said. Stations which disobeyed the order would be fined or had their licences suspended, he added.

Super Chicken crosses U.S. successfully

SAVANNAH, Georgia, Oct. 12 (R) — The first nonstop balloon flight across the continental United States ended successfully yesterday when John Shoecraft's Super Chicken III touched down on Sapelo Island off the Georgia coast. A spokesman for Shoecraft and co-pilot Fred Gorrell said from their operations base in Scottsdale, Arizona, the trip had taken 55 hours, 25 minutes, and covered 4,050 kilometres. Shoecraft and Gorrell took off from Costa Mesa, South of Los Angeles on the California coast, early on Friday. Balloonist Maxie Anderson and his son Kris made the first North American balloon crossing in May 1980 but were forced to touch down on the Gaspe Peninsula in Quebec, while Shoecraft made his trip entirely within the United States. The balloonist's spokesman said Super Chicken III went as high as 8,500 metres and at speeds up to 95 kilometres per hour across nine states.

Kidnapped Italian couple ransomed

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 12 (R) — Kidnappers freed an Italian student and his fiancée today after their families paid a 500 million lire (\$430,000) ransom. Carlo Speziale, 21, and Maria Antonietta Raschella, 20, were released during the night in Calabria's Aspromonte Mountains after walking blindfolded for three hours across the rugged countryside, police said. The two students were snatched by gunmen on July 25 in an archaeological park while holidaying in Calabria. About 30 people have been kidnapped in Italy this year.

Bob Astles trial postponed

KAMPALA, Oct. 12 (A.P.) — The murder trial of Bob Astles, former top aide to deposed dictator Idi Amin, was delayed until tomorrow when the prosecution challenged the right of Astles' British barrister to appear. The principal state attorney, George Emeus, told high court judge S. Manyindo today that British advocate Phillip Wilkinson did not have a right to appear because his certificate to practice law in Uganda had expired. Mr. Wilkinson, 76, who served as Uganda's minister for justice, and attorney general in the 1960s, produced a letter from Uganda's present attorney general and minister for justice, Stephen Ariko, saying he had the right to appear in the high court. But Judge Manyindo ruled that Mr. Wilkinson could not appear without practice certificate and granted a one-day postponement for him to obtain one. It was the second delay in the start of the trial. "It seems he was mistaken about the whole matter," Judge Manyindo said of Mr. Ariko's letter. Astles, who claims he is innocent of the murder of fisherman Henry Musisi four years ago, sat patiently in court. In the week since his last court appearance, he had shaved the bushy beard grown during his 2½ years in detention.

Liverpool dock workers strike over work dispute

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12 (A.P.) — Striking dock workers paralysed work at the port of Liverpool today in a dispute over whether more than two extra men should be allowed to help unload vessels.

Work was halted on more than 20 ships, at least half of them foreign vessels, and others were diverted from the usually busy port.

Half the port's 3,500 registered longshoremen voted yesterday for an indefinite strike because of the dispute.

Last week, 400 longshoremen walked off the job after management refused to assign more than two extra men to a four-man crew unloading a collapsed load of butter. Six men were detailed for the work, but the longshoremen wanted eight.

Management today accused the men of breaking a deal on pay and work practices that ended a series of one-day strikes.

The agreement, reached two weeks ago, was designed to bring labour peace and secure the financial future of the port, which suffered a loss of £2.5 million during the first six months of this year.

Union for U.S. writers decided on at congress

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (R) — Delegates to the first congress of writers to be held in the United States since 1941 voted last night to form a union for American writers.

The three-day congress, which organisers said was attended by 3,000 people, also passed a series of liberal resolutions, including one calling for action to defend the rights to speak and write with freedom.

Delegates said the general mood of the congress was one of gloom at the growing conservative mood in the United States and the increasing vulnerability of the writer to both economic and political pressures.

Among other factors, they cited conglomerate control of the publishing industry and the Christian fundamentalist Moral Majority organisation which has forced the removal of some books from libraries.

Independent U.S. publishing houses and newspapers have been increasingly bought by large corporations with other interests as diverse as food, cable television or defence contracting.

"What we need is a good, old-fashioned trade union to face the publishing conglomerates," said one delegate.

Keynote speaker Toni Morrison, author and editor at Random House Publishers, was applauded loudly when she called for cooperation among writers.

"We don't need any more writers as solitary heroes. We need a heroic writers movement—assertive, militant, pugnacious," she said.

Playwright Arthur Miller attacked the New York Times newspaper which he said detrimentally controlled the American stage by determining through theatre reviews what appeared on and off Broadway and which plays had long runs.

The congress, attended by officials from writers' union in Britain, Sweden and Norway, was initiated by the national magazine, a small liberal weekly based in New York.

The magazine will provide offices for a committee to research and implement the resolutions of the congress, including the formation of a union.

Amnesty tries to talk Tehran out of executions

LONDON, Oct. 12 (A.P.) — Amnesty international, the worldwide human-rights organisation, said today it was trying to send delegates to Tehran for talks on ending mass executions in Iran.

Amnesty said it had appealed to Prime Minister Mohammad Reza Kan to receive its delegation.

The London-based organisation said figures compiled by its London headquarters showed more than 1,000 people have been executed in Iran since June 20, two days before the ouster of president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr.

"In the whole of 1980, there were 1,229 known executions throughout the world, 709 in

Iran," Amnesty said in a statement. Iran has publicly announced executions since Mr. Bani-Sadr's ouster set off a guerrilla war to overthrow Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's fundamentalist Muslim regime.

Iran's state-run news media reported today that 82 more leftist opponents of the regime were put to death by firing squad over the weekend.

Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Islamic-Marxist Mujahedin-e-Khalq, also claimed in a communique from Paris over the weekend that nearly 100 student supporters from his movement injured in street demonstrations were taken from hospital beds last week and executed.

Amnesty, which opposes the death penalty under any circumstances, said more than 3,350 people have been executed in Iran since the revolution of February 1979 brought Khomeini to power. Amnesty said its estimate was a "minimum," based on reports that have become known outside the country.

"Many of those executed since the revolution have not received fair trials by internationally accepted standards," Amnesty said.

U.S. embassy in Moscow convinces guest to leave

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (A.P.) — A Soviet man, armed with a loaded shotgun, drove past Soviet security guards into the American embassy last morning, surrendered his weapon to a U.S. marine, then conferred with consular officials for about five hours before leaving, U.S. sources said.

He was taken into custody by plainclothesmen on the street, shortly after walking from the embassy.

The man, who identified himself as Boris Lesnov, a mechanic from the central Russian city of Ulyanovsk, said he entered the embassy in a bid for political asylum and had intended to shoot himself with his gun if his demands were not met.

He said he decided to seek asylum because Soviet police had been threatening to take away his car, claiming he was not entitled to it.

An American source said he could not disclose details of the discussions between Lesnov and U.S. consular officials, but said that U.S. embassy policy was "to discourage people from seeking political asylum" because the Soviets are almost certain to block such individuals from leaving the country.

After Lesnov left the embassy, about 10 Soviet plainclothesmen attempted to prevent Western television crews and newsmen from photographing and talking with him.

A shouting match ensued, and one Western television correspondent was pushed to the ground. A Western print journalist also was detained briefly on the street after refusing to surrender his film.

U.S. sources earlier had said the man had "personal grievances... he has problems... he has a long story to tell." Lesnov told Western correspondent that he had spent four years in the Soviet city of Kazan, which is about 800 kilometres east of Moscow.

French nationalisation -- going too far?

PARIS, Oct. 12 (R) — The French Socialist government's big nationalisation programme reaches its final political hurdle this week and there are signs that it may have miscalculated some of the consequences of its radical policy.

The bill, which includes the state takeover of big private banks and live industrial groups, goes before the national assembly tomorrow and there is little doubt that the Socialist-dominated house will approve it.

But a series of hasty revisions and uncertainty over the legal implications have led economists and some government supporters to suggest that the Socialists failed to think through all their measures.

Some economists forecast that the bill, to be put to the vote after a two-week debate, will bring a torrent of law suits of such complexity that international lawyers could still be arguing their cases at the end of President Francois Mitterrand's seven-year term.

The government wants its takeover programme, drawn up in opposition and given priority since the elections last May, to help to unleash forces for economic renewal that it believes have been pent up under private ownership.

Under the programme, the state will control 95 per cent of the country's credit system and most of its aluminium, glass, steel and chemical industries.

Mr. Mitterrand, defending the policy, compared himself with the late president Charles de Gaulle.

"I am doing for nationalisation what Gen. de Gaulle did for the nuclear strike force. I am equipping France with its economic strike force" he told reporters on board the presidential plane.

The takeover plan met its first obstacle in September when the council of state, which advises on new legislation, advised against several provisions.

The government rejected the council's advice that it was discriminating in favour of foreign banks by not nationalising them together with French ones.

But it accepted a suggestion it should change its

compensation formula to include a calculation reflecting companies' assets and profits rather than just share values.

This made the nationalisation programme more expensive than the government had bargained for.

The bill then faced scrutiny by a parliamentary committee that threw out article 33, an important clause under which two big holding companies due to be nationalised would return to the private sector their interests in companies not on the takeover list.

The Socialist-dominated committee, which also considered 1,500 proposed amendments, said the article presented legal problems.

But political analysts regard the decision as a "back-door" attempt by socialist parliamentarians to impose wider nationalisation than the government wants.

As well as banking interests, one of the holding companies, the Compagnie Financiere de Paris et Des Pays Bas (Paribas), controls an estimated 8.3 billion francs (\$1.45 billion) of stock.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, under pressure to keep a tight grip on spending after the franc devaluation last week, said on Thursday the government would stick to its plans for Paribas and the other holding company, Compagnie Financiere de Suez.

Critics say the government has seriously underestimated the international repercussions of the programme, pointing out that the parent companies of the industrial group being taken over have extensive multi-national interests.

Foreign governments and businessmen may not be happy to see local subsidiaries pass under French state control and could resort to legal action, they say.

Foreign shareholders being bought out by the state could also question the legality of being reimbursed with government bonds.

One warning was sounded by the Swiss Bankers' Association, which said it would investigate the size of shareholdings by Swiss banks and their customers in French banks and companies due for nationalisation.

